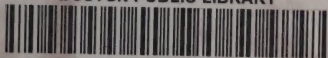


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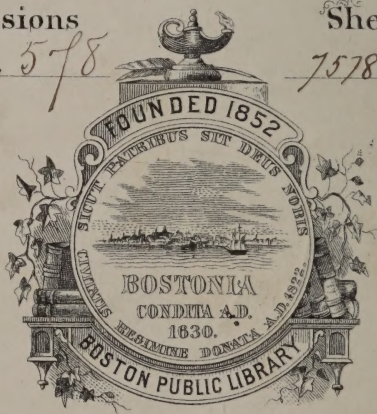


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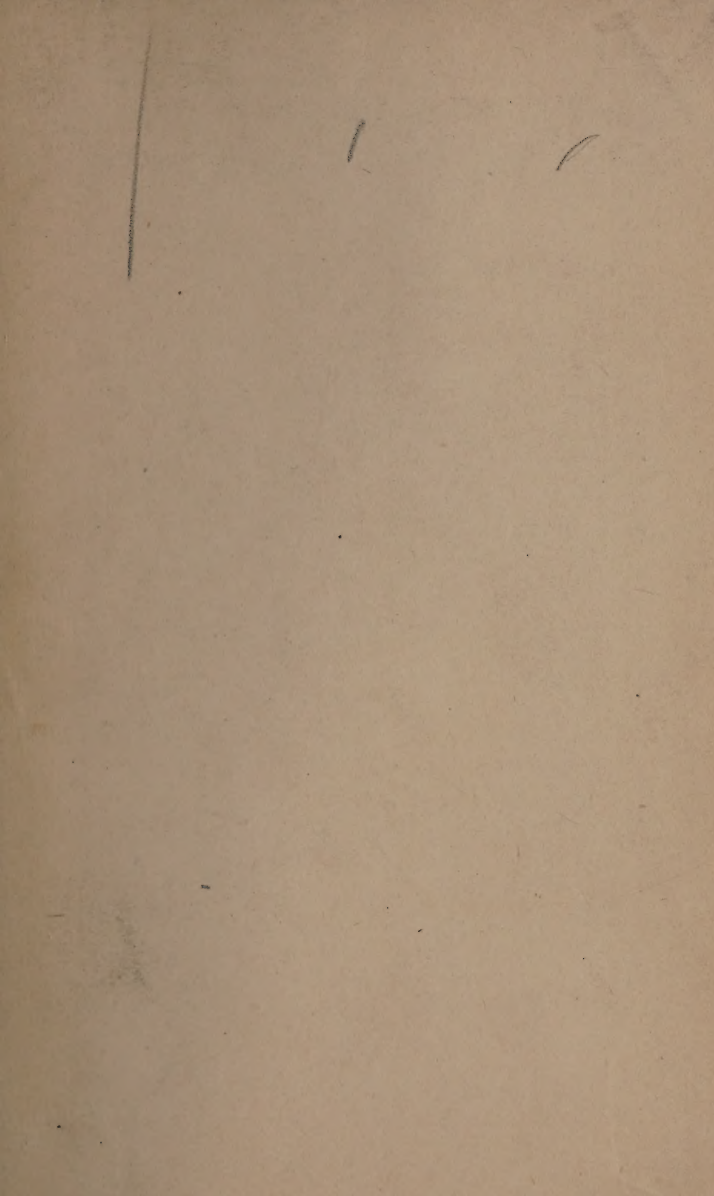
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May 3, 1889.





AN APPEAL

IN AID OF THE

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

FOR

WOMEN AND GIRLS.

BOSTON:

ISAAC W. MAY, PRINTER, 39 STATE STREET.

—
1869.



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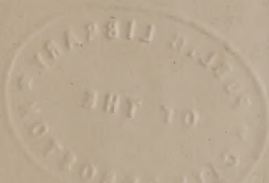
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AN APPEAL.

THE object of this undertaking is to make women more independent than they now are of charitable institutions, by turning to good account such talent as God may have given them.

There are many young women in this city, willing to work, but competent to do unsatisfactory and superficial work only, who are, in consequence often without employment, always underpaid, and continually drifting about, without sure or adequate means of support.

These young women are, to a great extent, at times, when the labor market is dull, dependent upon public charity; and some of them are sorely tempted to make up the deficit in their earnings by a recourse to questionable

avocations, which is not for the interest of society to encourage.

This state of things is not at all necessary; for, while the demand for unskilled labor is uncertain and capricious, there is an almost constant remunerative demand for good and skilful work,—and these now inefficient women have in them the capacity to become good work women, and require nothing but instruction to become self supporting.

It is supposed that a working woman has an assured means of support if she can sew, whereas, on the contrary, mere sewing is but the rudiments of such means. Every mother of a family knows how much trouble would be saved if it were possible to find seamstresses competent to cut and make children's garments with neatness, and without being constantly overlooked.

It has been estimated that over three millions of dollars are expended annually, in this city, for charitable purposes. If a portion of this money could be used to pay for teaching girls and boys, after they have left school,

some useful occupation, would not the object of true charity be better served?

With all our superiority in public schools we are behind in practical education,—for while we instruct our young people theoretically, we give them insufficient opportunities to develop the resources they have within themselves and consequently, we allow them to be thrown out upon society without proper preparation for the business of life.

The system of apprenticeship seems to be wholly disappearing, and the fact that some of the most prosperous, respected, and influential men of our day, were originally mechanics and tradesmen is lost sight of.

Believing in the dignity and importance of labor, we are led to propose the establishment of an INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, provided with suitable and thoroughly competent teachers, whose duty it will be to instruct women and girls in all the details, as well as the theory, of their professions.

Such an industrial institute has in fact been already prosperously initiated in its first

rudiments, and is now a demonstrated success, lacking nothing but suitable accommodations, and a little ready money, to make it a source of blessing to many.

Six classes, comprising in all seventy pupils, are at present under instruction. One in dress-making, one in running the sewing machine, another in altering and remodelling garments, and putting them together, another in cutting out under garments, another in crocheting, and finally, one in plain sewing.

It is proposed to add a class for teaching women the art of telegraphing, also a laundry, where the articles to be washed will be given, first into the hands of the class in mending and remodelling, so that rents may be mended, or absent parts replaced, and afterwards into the charge of the washer and ironer, the whole to be under the supervision of competent persons, so that the work women may be taught all the details of their work, including the making out, and verifying, of the list and accounts, and the receiving and returning of the articles.

It is also proposed, as a new element of success, to take in work to be performed by the women while they are under instruction, and at such reasonable prices as will render (or at least go far to render) the institution self supporting.

We hope, after the women shall have been properly instructed, to be able to assist them in finding work, and thus to start them on their own resources; and, to this end, it is proposed to give certificates or diplomas to the graduates of the institution, which diplomas, since they will be serious and indicative of the real attainment of persons who receive them, will be a guarantee on the one hand to employers, and on the other hand, an incentive to keep the women industrious and attentive while they are under instruction.

The persons who have started this undertaking find that their work grows under their hands faster than they can attend to it—they therefore respectfully solicit the active aid of all who are able and willing to serve as teach-

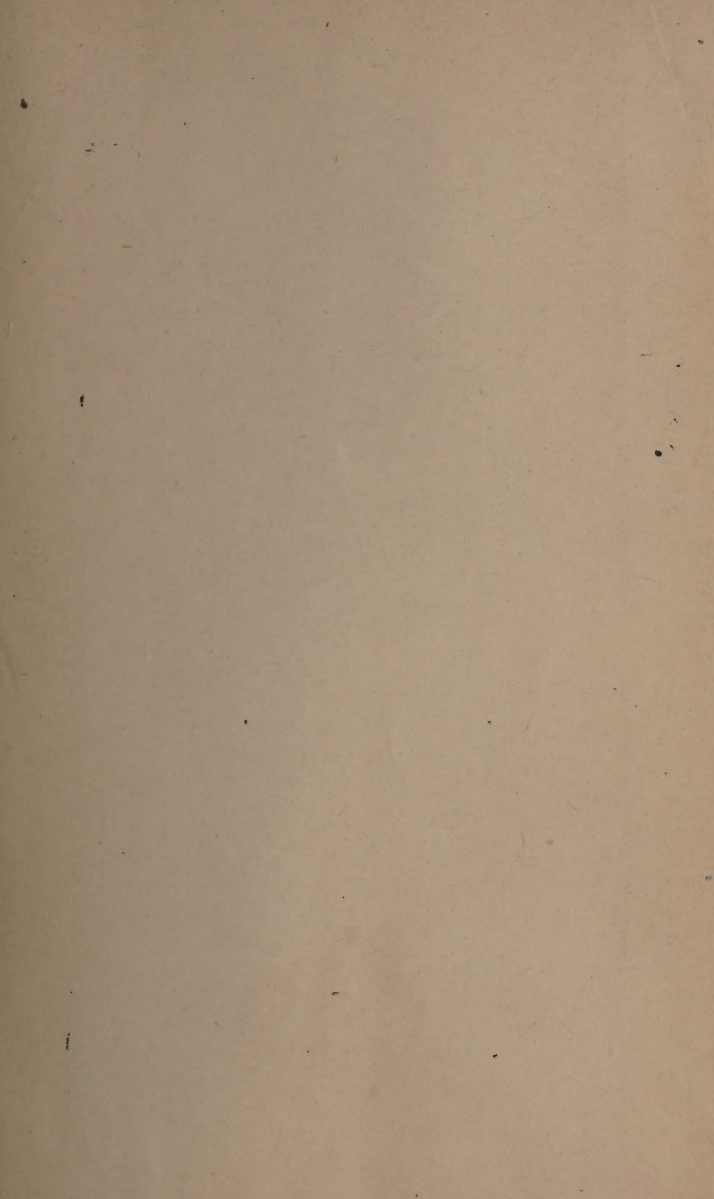
ers, or to render any other moral or material assistance to the Institution.

As a general thing, the most competent teachers for our institute are women thoroughly instructed in some trade, and now engaged in remunerative employment, who require their own time for their own support; and it is hoped that persons of means will make it possible for competent trades-women, who are dependent upon their daily labor for their daily bread, to spend a portion of their time in instructing our classes.

It is believed that such an Industrial Institute will be useful in teaching women self-reliance and self-respect. Thus preparing them to become better wives, truer mothers, and more useful members of society.

L. S. BATCHELDER, M. D.

No. 2 STANIFORD STREET.



(Nov., 1887, 20,000)

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